

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 18th July 1893.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
	URDU.			1893.		1893.		
	Monthly.							
1	Bhārat Pratāp	Moradabad ...	Pratāp Krishna ...	For	June ...	12th	July ...	210 copies.
	Bi-monthly.							
2	Hālat-i-Hind	Allahabad ...	Babu Khān ...	15th	July ...	17th	July ...	800 copies.
3	Kanauj Punch	Kanauj (Farukhabad).	Bhaggu Khān ...	"	" ...	16th	" ...	250 "
4	Nigār-i-Klam	Agra ...	Ahmad Husain Khān	1st	" ...	14th	" ...	"
5	Social Reformer... ..	Jaunpur ...	Wājid Ali ...	"	" ...	17th	" ...	"
	Tri-monthly.							
6	Dabir-i-Hind	Agra ...	Amīn-ul-dīn ...	1st	July ...	13th	July ...	45 copies.
7	Hāmid-ul-Akhhār ...	Moradabad ...	Ilāhi Bakht ...	12th	" ...	15th	" ...	200 "
8	Mufid-i-Am	Agra ...	Qādir Ali Khān ...	10th	" ...	13th	" ...	100 "
	Weekly.							
9	Agra Akhhār	Agra ...	Tajammul Husain ...	7th & 14th July ...		13th & 16th July ...		265 copies.
10	Agra Punch	Do. ...	Ahīd-ul-dīn Beg ..	8th & 16th " ...		12th & 16th " ...		210 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU—(concluded).						
Weekly—(concluded).				1893.	1893.	
11	Akhbār-i-Ālam ...	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain Khān.	11th July ...	14th July ...	65 copies.
12	Akhbār-i-Islām ...	Ditto ...	Abdul Majid Khān...	15th " ...	16th "
13	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sā'id ...	12th " ...	" " ...	625 copies.
14	Anis-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Rām Chandra Vaisha.	8th & 15th " ...	12th & 18th " ...	590 "
15	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Bishun Lal ...	8th " ...	12th " ...	158 "
16	Azād... ..	Ditto ...	Ahmad Ali ...	14th " ...	16th " ...	250 "
17	Cawnpore Gazette ...	Cawnpore ...	Harnām Singh ...	8th " ...	13th " ...	450 "
18	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thākur Prasād ...	" " ...	16th " ...	250 "
19	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rāmpur ...	Muhammad Husain, ...	10th " ...	12th " ...	446 "
20	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizām Ahmad ...	8th & 16th " ...	12th & 18th " ...	500 "
21	Gorakhpur ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Abdul Karīm Khān.	9th " ...	14th "
22	Hindustāni ...	Lucknow ...	Gangā Prasād Varmā,	12th " ...	15th " ...	300 copies.
23	Jām-i-Jamshed ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	2nd " ...	" " ...	150 "
24	Kārnāmāh ...	Lucknow ...	Muhammad Yāqūb...	10th " ...	13th " ...	275 "
25	Kāyasth Conference Gazette...	Ditto ...	Dipnarāyan Varma...	7th & 14th " ...	14th & 18th "
26	Matla-i-Nūr ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	8th & 15th " ...	12th & 18th " ...	44 copies.
27	Manj-i-Narbadda ...	Hoshangabad ...	Abdul Karim ...	8th " ...	14th " ...	200 "
28	Mihr-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Karīm-ullah ...	14th " ...	18th " ...	400 "
29	Naiyar-i-Āzam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	10th " ...	" " ...	250 "
30	Najm-ul-Akhbār ...	Etāwah ...	Rūh-ullah Khān ...	24th June & 13th July,	14th " ...	223 "
31	Nasīm-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Jamna Dās Biswas...	15th July ...	17th " ...	450 "
32	Nāsīm-i Hind ...	Fatehpur ...	Allah Bakhsh ...	8th " ...	18th " ...	70 "
33	Nāsir-i-Hind ...	Agra ...	Muhammad Ali ...	16th " ...	" " ...	40 "
34	Nisām-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-din ...	10th " ...	13th " ...	250 "
35	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjād Husain ...	29th June ...	17th " ...	450 "
36	Police News ...	Meerut ...	Habib Ahmad ...	8th July ...	14th "
37	Riāz-ul-Akhbār ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizām Ahmad ...	8th & 16th " ...	12th & 18th " ...	350 copies.
38	Rohilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	2nd " ...	15th " ...	150 "
39	Sitāra-i-Hind ...	Ditto ...	Banwāri Lal ...	12th " ...	14th " ...	130 "
40	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairāj Singh ...	13th " ...	17th " ...	304 "
41	Tohfa-i-Qādiri ...	Ballia ...	Abdul Qādir ...	9th " ...	13th "
42	Urdu Akhbār ...	Moradabad ...	Abdul Aziz ...	12th " ...	17th " ...	125 copies.
Daily.						
43	Oudh Akhbār ...	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasād ...	12th to 18th July ...	12th to 18th July ...	521 copies (including 87 copies taken by Government).
URDU-ENGLISH.						
Bi-weekly.						
44	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Mumtāz-ul-din ...	11th & 14th July ...	13th & 16th July ...	464 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government).
HINDI.						
Monthly.						
45	Māthur Vaishya Sukhdāyak...	Agra ...	Babu Lal ...	For July ...	18th July ...	250 copies.
Weekly.						
46	Almora Akhbār ...	Almora ...	Sadā Nand ...	10th July ...	13th July ...	116 copies.
47	Bhārat Jiwan ...	Benares ...	Rām Krishn Varmā	" " ...	" " ...	1,500 "
48	Gosewak ...	Ditto ...	Jagat Nārāyan ...	13th " ...	17th "
49	Khichri Samāchār ...	Mirzapur ...	Madho Prasād ...	8th & 15th " ...	18th " ...	400 copies.
50	Nagri Nīrad ...	Ditto ...	Kashi Prasād ...	13th " ...	" " ...	200 "
51	Prayāg Samāchār ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Nāth ...	" " ...	17th " ...	500 "
52	Sajjan Kīrti Sudhākar ...	Udaipur ...	Āshyāchālāk Dān ...	10th " ...	15th " ...	100 "
Daily.						
53	Hindustān ...	Kālakankar (Partāgarh).	Devi Dayāl Shukla...	11th to 16th July ...	12th to 17th July ...	470 copies.
HINDI-URDU.						
Weekly.						
54	Kāshi Pattrika ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	14th July ...	16th July ...	451 copies (including 345 copies taken by Government).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
	HINDI-URDU—(concluded). <i>Bi-weekly.</i>			1893.		1893.		
52	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur	Mahávir Prasád ...	28th	June ...	13th	July ...	100 copies.
	MARATHI. <i>Weekly.</i>							
53	Subodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa	Lakshman Anant Prayagi.	12th	July ...	18th	July ...	320 copies.
	MARATHI-ENGLISH. <i>Weekly.</i>							
54	Nyáya Sudhá ...	Nágpur	Sadá Shiva Rám Chandra Patwardhan.	10th	July ...	13th	July ...	450 copies.
	GORKHA. <i>Weekly.</i>							
55	Bhárat Jíwan ...	Benares	Rám Krishna Varma,	14th	July ...	17th	July ...	650 copies.

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

NIZAM-UL-MULK.
July 10th, 1893.

1. The *Nizam-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 10th July, republishes from the *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 4th idem, a notice issued by some officials on behalf of Rāja Bal Bahādur Singh of Rājgarh State in the Sihor Agency. The notice states that the present officials in the State being as a rule unfit and dishonest, the Rāja desires to dispense with their services and to appoint new men in their place. One Rati Rām has already been appointed Jamadār on payment of Rs. 2,000 to the darbār. Similarly some new Tahsildārs have been appointed. A statement is attached to the notice showing the designation of each post, the pay fixed, the additional income and also the "price" which a successful candidate has to pay for it; as for instance—

Post.	Pay.	Additional annual income.	Price.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nizamat of Bijaora	200	2,000	5,000
Magistrate, first class	50	2,000	2,500
Kotwal	15	3,000	3,000

The candidates are desired to send in their applications with testimonials and money-orders for the amounts entered against each post as the price. The amounts received will be returned to the unsuccessful candidates. The *Nizam-ul-Mulk* expresses surprise at the notice issued by the darbār.

JAM-I-JAMSHID.
July 2nd, 1893.

2. The *Jam-i-Jamshid* (Moradabad), of the 2nd July, praises Rāja Bahādur Singh of Rājgarh for his ability, justice and sympathy with his subjects, and observes that he will shortly introduce important reforms into the administration of the State. As he is inclined to replace the present corrupt and dishonest officials by better men, he has issued a notice asking candidates to send in their applications. The candidates are required to pay moderate sums of money, mentioned in the notice, as the prices of the posts; manifestly the prices demanded being intended as a proof of the candidates belonging to respectable and well-to-do classes of the community.

II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

HINDUSTANI.
July 12th, 1893.

3. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 12th July, gives the substance of the rules published in the official gazette of the 8th idem regarding the appointment of Deputy Collectors in these provinces, and observes that the rules considerably fall short of those framed by the Bengal Government, but that something is better than nothing. It may be hoped the authorities will freely avail themselves of the services of graduates in recruiting the Provincial Service. In view of the impending separation of Judicial from Executive functions, it would be well if the Deputy Collectors, intended for the Executive Service, were required to undergo a course of training at the Agricultural School, and those for the Judicial Branch required to pass the High Court Pleaders' examination in criminal law. It is difficult to understand why special mention has been made of loyalty in the rules, inasmuch as the entire population is equally animated with loyalty, no man being disloyal. If loyalty means subserviency and the paying of servile visits to Deputy Commissioners, Commissioners and the Lieutenant-Governor, due publicity had better be given to that meaning. The Government of India has done well in ordering two-thirds of the vacancies to be filled by promotion from the subordinate service, which will consequently attract a larger number of graduates to its ranks. If educated and conscientious men were appointed Tahsildārs and Deputy Collectors, the tone and efficiency of the Executive Service would be greatly improved, as has been the case with the Judicial Service.

HINDUSTANI.
July 12th, 1893.

4. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 12th July, publishes a communication from Thākur Suraj Bakhsh Singh of Sitapur, who, referring to the comments of the *Pioneer* of the 7th idem on the close attention paid by Sir Charles Crosthwaite to revenue matters, expresses great satisfaction at this happy circumstance; and observes that the revenue assessments have been made so severely in the North-Western Provinces that the landholders

in many parganas have declined the settlement, and that their estates have consequently been taken by Government under direct management. His Honor remarks in his review of the Report of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture—"The delay which under our revenue system occurs in giving relief in cases of over-assessment and of deterioration of villages since settlement is one of the faults of our administration, and it is lamentable to see the mischief that has occurred in Etah, Mainpuri and elsewhere from a failure to observe the mischief at work and slowness in applying the proper remedy." The Thákur congratulates his brother landlords in Oudh on their good fortune in having an able and sympathetic officer like Sir Charles Crosthwaite at the head of the administration when the settlement of the province is under revision. They will be extremely thankful to His Honor if they are leniently dealt with.

5. The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 11th July, states that the sudden closing of the mints by the Government of India, with a view to save Anglo-Indian officers and pensioners from loss owing to the fall in exchange, has led to a reduction of 10 per cent. in the value of silver and of Rs. 3 per tola in the price of gold, inflicting heavy losses on traders and merchants. The Hyderabad, Baroda and other States have also closed their mints, but they need not have followed the example of the Government of India so hastily. It remains to be seen what effects the change of the monetary standard will ultimately produce.

AKHBÁR-I-ÁLAM.
July 11th, 1893.

6. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 12th July, states that though no serious riots occurred at Bareilly as at Azamgarh, there is general dissatisfaction at Bareilly with the proceedings of the local officers. With reference to the riots in Azamgarh, the *Pioneer* lays the blame on the Hindus. But the ill-digested orders issued by inexperienced Civilians are chiefly responsible for such disturbances. Is it true that permission was granted to Musalmáns to kill kine freely, and that far from any endeavours being made to conciliate the Hindus they were ill-treated? Did not Mr. Moule and Mr. Macpherson deal severely with the Hindus of Bareilly on the suspension of traffic by the latter, and did not their undue sympathy with the Musalmáns encourage them to annoy Hindus? Religious quarrels generally break out among the lower classes, such as butchers, weavers, cotton-carders, Ahirs, Lodhas, &c. At the instigation of Lord Salisbury, the inhabitants of Ulster are ready to rebel. Similarly, the Musalmáns of Bareilly, being convinced of the partiality of Mr. Moule and Mr. Macpherson towards them, made it a point to insult and harass the Hindus. District Magistrates sometimes make serious mistakes, and sometimes the orders issued by a Magistrate are reversed by his successor. The editor is not prepared to say that the officers intentionally stir up animosity between Hindus and Musalmáns, though there are some Anglo-Indians who take Sir John Strachey for their leader and who think that the existence of mutual ill-will between the two communities is essential to the maintenance of British rule in this country. Messrs. Moule and Macpherson at Bareilly and Mr. Dupernex at Azamgarh were guilty of reprehensible proceedings. The *Pioneer* states that if the Hindus were dissatisfied, they might have appealed to the Local Government, but should not have taken the law into their own hands. But we know from every-day experience that appeals are worse than useless. In 99 cases out of a hundred the orders of an Assistant Magistrate, even if wrong, are upheld by the District Magistrate, those of the District Magistrate by the Commissioner, and those of the Commissioner by the Local Government. The educated natives have learnt the constitutional methods of agitation, but such methods are quite unknown to the ignorant peasants of Azamgarh, who, finding their religion attacked and the Magistrate unfavourably disposed towards them, were naturally induced to take the law into their own hands. The *Pioneer* rejoices at such disturbances and reproaches the English Radicals for advocating the claims of men, who are ready to break each other's heads, to a larger share in the administration of the country. But all religious strife would be avoided if wiser counsels prevailed with the officers. Since the above was written, the editor has received a communication from Azamgarh which shows how a young and inexperienced Civilian can ruin a large district. At the instigation of some Musalmáns, the Magistrate asked for a list of

HINDUSTÁNÍ.
July 12th, 1893.

the places within the town where the Musalmáns intended to kill kine on the day of the Id. On receipt of the list he sent for the Hindus living near those places and forced them to declare that they had no objection, without taking the trouble to satisfy himself that kine had always been slaughtered at the identical places. Some Hindus were even arrested and sent to the lock-up. On the day preceding the Id he issued a proclamation permitting Musalmáns to freely kill animals between 9 A.M., and 12 noon, and the result was that hundreds of kine were slaughtered within the town. He was not content with the grant of free permission, but himself attended several places to witness the slaughter. The feelings of the Hindus may be easily imagined. However, the Hindus living in the town did not allow passion to overpower their reason and did not break the peace. But the ignorant Hindu villagers at several places in the interior of the district made efforts to forcibly rescue kine. In the affrays that ensued the Hindus were generally killed, except at Mhow, where some Musalmáns were killed by the police. Now Hindus themselves are being arrested by the police. The Hindu traders in the city are being much oppressed by the tahsíl officials in connection with the supply of provisions to the troops and the additional police force which have been sent to Azamgarh. If the higher authorities do not interfere and put a stop to all this tyranny and oppression, the whole district will be ruined.

RIYÁZ-UL-AKHBÁR.
July 16th, 1893.

7. A correspondent of the *Riyáz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 16th July, gives an account of the religious affrays that occurred in the Azamgarh district. With reference to the Mhow and Chandpur riots, the writer states that twenty or twenty-five thousand Hindus gathered

Riots in Azamgarh.

together at Mhow early in the morning on the day of the Id, and made two unsuccessful attempts to plunder the town. Only two shots from a gun frightened the crowd, which proceeded to Chandpur, where it grew to about 125,000 men, while the Musalmáns who turned out to oppose the enemy did not exceed 125 men. Hundreds of Hindus were killed and wounded; but the number of Muhammadan martyrs was six, who were shot by the Hindu police, and five Musalmáns were wounded. The Hindus retreated in the evening with five kine, surrendered to them through the District Superintendent of Police. A Hindu Deputy Collector was present at Mhow. He sometimes desired the Musalmáns to surrender their arms, sometimes advised them to make a declaration never to kill kine, and sometimes asked them to settle the dispute amicably; but the Musalmáns did not accede to his wishes. Jagdeo Singh, Ghansham Misra and other big landholders, who were accompanied by eight or ten thousand men each, took part in the riots. A part of Kupaganj was looted.

RIYÁZ-UL-AKHBÁR.
July 16th, 1893.

8. A correspondent of the *Riyáz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 16th July, complains that the establishment of the Cow Protection Society at Ballia in 1890 sowed the seed of discord in the district, where most friendly relations existed between Hindus and Musalmáns. As the

Hindus and Musalmáns in Ballia.

operations of the society extended and ignorant Hindus joined it, antagonism between the two communities increased and Hindus began to boycott Musalmáns. When the houses of butchers at Ballia were destroyed by floods, the Hindus refused to grant them land for building new houses upon; Musalmáns were forbidden to take water from Hindus' wells; no kine were to be sold to Musalmáns, and so forth. Party quarrels arose and prosecutions and counter-prosecutions were filed. Mr. Denniston, District Magistrate, advised the leaders of the two communities to re-establish friendship. They held a public meeting at Gadwar on the 7th May last, under the presidency of Muhammad Abdul Samad, Talukdár of Pharsata, thousands of men being present. It was decided to form a committee, consisting of Muhammad Abdul Samad as president and Babu Jagdeo Bahádúr Singh of Nagra and Shaikh Abdul Samad, Mukhtar, as members, to which all religious quarrels were to be referred. All cases pending in the criminal courts were withdrawn and settled by the committee in a satisfactory manner. The Id went off quietly, animal sacrifices being made by Musalmáns as usual. But next day some ignorant and wicked Hindus complained that kine had been killed at certain villages, and thousands of ignorant Hindus soon assembled, threatening several villages. A serious riot was averted by Muhammad Abdul Samad and Babu Rám Agyan Singh at Iksara on the first day, but two houses of butchers were

plundered the following day. At Kazipur the houses of many respectable Musalmáns were looted and demolished, four men being killed. Troops are shortly expected in Ballia and will remain there till the end of the Muharram.

9. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th July, states that the Hindus of Bareilly are greatly dissatisfied with the orders issued by Mr. Macpherson in the matter of kine-killing on the occasion of the Id. It would appear that kine were permitted to be killed at more places than

ANIS-I-HIND,
July 8th, 1893.

Id at Bareilly.

usual and that some of the localities were open to serious objection. Some wicked Musalmáns even endeavoured to throw beef into Hindu temples. But the Hindus being on the alert prevented such outrages and reported the matter to the police. But the authorities being prejudiced against them, their report only them plunged into difficulties. The Magistrate was not justified in siding entirely with the Musalmáns. Some respectable Hindus were arrested and such securities were demanded as could not be easily provided. It would be well if cases connected with the Id were transferred to some other district for trial.

10. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 14th July, states that the *Pioneer*, adverting to the religious riots which have occurred at several places, says that if natives were placed in charge of districts, they themselves would take sides on such occasions. But such riots are generally brought about

ÁZÁD,
July 14th, 1893.

Religious riots and the *Pioneer*.

by European Magistrates through their foolish proceedings. Native Magistrates would amicably settle all disputes and prevent disturbances.

11. The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 10th July, refers to the religious disputes in Bareilly and Azamgarh, and observes that this year the Id has involved the Hindus in greater hardships than before, and that such disputes generally arise from the foolish orders issued by the local officers.

BHĀRAT JIWAN,
July 10th, 1893.

Religious disputes.

12. The *Nāgri Nirād* (Mirzapur), of the 13th July, remarks that Musalmáns are not well-advised in wounding the feelings of their Hindu brethren. How long will Government continue indifferent, allowing men to be killed with animals

NĀGRI NIRĀD,
July 13th, 1893.

The same.

on the day of the Id? If these religious outbreaks, which are at present attended with heavy loss to Hindus, assume larger proportions, they may also prove injurious to Government.

13. The *Nizām-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 10th July, says that the Hindus are not justified in interfering with Musalmáns in the matter of killing kine, and that the indulgence shown to the Hindus by Government encourages them to

NIZĀM-UL-MULK,
July 10th, 1893.

The same.

make more and more unreasonable demands. If the authorities firmly refused their demands, as was done by the Magistrate of Bareilly, they would soon be brought to their senses and riots would cease.

14. The *Gosewak* (Benares), of the 13th July, complains that the authorities treat Hindus with severity on the occasion of Id and readily punish them on even false charges of interference being brought against them by Musalmáns. The

GOSEWAK,
July 13th, 1893.

Sacrifice of kine by Musalmáns.

Gosewak argues that Musalmáns are not bound to sacrifice kine in honour of the Id, referring to some passages in the religious books of the Musalmáns in support of its contention.

15. The *Riyāz-ul-Akhbār* (Gorakhpur), of the 16th July, praises the Magistrate and the Commissioner of Gorakhpur for the precautions taken by them to preserve peace and order in Gorakhpur, and observes that the Musalmáns of Gorakhpur could not hold their own against the

RIYĀZ-UL-AKHBĀR,
July 16, 1893.

Maintenance of the peace in Gorakhpur.

Hindus, like their co-religionists in Azamgarh, if any riots occurred. A company of European soldiers has arrived at Gorakhpur, which will remove all apprehension of an outbreak. The editor refers to the sentences passed by the Sessions Judge on the Hindus implicated in the Salempur cow case.

HALAT-I-HIND.
July 15th, 1893.

16. The *Halat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), of the 15th July, states that a wealthy landholder in the Allahabad district, who is a member of the Local Board, has been convicted and sentenced under sections 342 and 109 of the Penal Code by a Native Magistrate to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100. The sentence was passed at 5 P.M., when the appellate courts had risen. It would appear that there is a dispute between the landholder and a relation of his regarding the partition of land. A servant of the latter instituted a criminal prosecution against the landholder, on the ground that when he was one day busy erecting a house for himself on land belonging to the landholder and his master, the landholder remonstrated with him and ordered him to be bound hand and foot, and that he remained in that condition for three hours. The question is that if the complainant's version of the story is correct, why did not the police take cognizance of the alleged offence? Did the police refrain from interference, because they knew that the charge was false? Again, is it possible that the accused, who has some knowledge of law, would commit such an offence in public in the presence of many men? He knew beforehand that he would be severely dealt with. The Magistrate observes in his judgment that the statement of a man of high position is not entitled to more weight than that of an ordinary person. It is to be regretted that a Native Magistrate should have such an idea. In all civilized countries the evidence of respectable persons is considered more trustworthy than that of common people.

ANIS-I-HIND.
July 15th, 1893.

17. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 15th July, states that it appears from the *Koh-i-Nur* of Lahore that a native was shot by a European lad who has been fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Clifford. If European offenders are entitled to indulgence on account of their race the punishment inflicted on the boy may be considered adequate or rather severe. But if the law does not recognize distinctions of race and creed, evidently there has been a failure of justice in the case. It is to be regretted that the frequent failures of justice in mixed cases have created an idea in the minds of the people that Europeans are allowed to commit offences with impunity.

MUFID-I-AM.
July 10th, 1893.

18. The *Mufid-i-Am* (Agra), of the 10th July, states that Agra has been fortunate in the matter of its District Officers. Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, the present District Magistrate, is an able and shrewd officer, like his predecessor, Mr. H. B. Finlay, and takes a keen interest in all branches of the administration. The crops having been severely damaged by hail in some parts of the district during the late winter, he reported the matter to Government and obtained permission to inquire into the extent of the injury, with a view to relief being granted to the sufferers. Maulvi Muhammad Barkat-ullah Khan, Deputy Collector, was deputed to make an inquiry, and he has performed the duty in a very satisfactory manner. The Id passed off quietly at Agra: anxiety is felt in some quarters about the Muharram, as the Muharram will coincide with the Sitla fairs this year. But Mr. Cruickshank is sure to make satisfactory arrangements with a view to avoid all clashing.

HINDUSTANI.
July 12th, 1893.

19. A correspondent of the *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 12th July, complains that Colonel T. J. Quinn, the Deputy Commissioner of Hardoi, has entirely prohibited shooting in the district, on the ground that he is very fond of sport, and that if many men were allowed to shoot, the game would get frightened and would not be easily accessible. He has even struck out the word shooting from licenses. If any man kills game, he is prosecuted and fined. In some places no man can fire a gun even on the birth of a child in his family without the permission of the Tahsildar. The editor does not think that any sane District Officer would entirely prohibit shooting, and would be thankful to any inhabitant of Hardoi who would supply lists of men who have been fined for shooting and who have had to apply for permission to fire a gun on occasion of childbirth.

20. The *Rohilkhand Punch* (Moradabad), of the 2nd July, complains that a Mukhtar has acquired undue influence over a Magistrate, who is a rake, by pandering to his lust, and that consequently the Magistrate decides all cases in favour of the parties who are represented

ROHILKHAND PUNCH
July 2nd, 1893.

Alleged undue influence possessed by a Mukhtar over a Magistrate, Moradabad.

by that Mukhtar.

21. The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 10th July, states that a rumour regarding the impending reduction of establishment in the Government offices at Almora is a source of great anxiety to the clerks. If any clerks were thrown out of employ it would really go very hard with them and their families. It is to be hoped the District Officer will provide for them elsewhere.

ALMORA AKHBĀR,
July 10th, 1893.

Rumour regarding reduction of establishment in Government offices, Almora.

22. The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 18th July, publishes a vernacular translation of a communication published in some English newspaper giving the proceedings of the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Bombay in criminal prosecutions instituted against Amir Ali and Umrao

OUDEH AKHBĀR.
July 18th, 1893.

Fines inflicted on some men in Bombay for publishing obscene advertisements in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Ali for publishing obscene advertisements for the sale of aphrodisiacs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh drew the attention of the Bombay Government to the publication of the advertisements. Amir Ali was fined Rs. 300 and his clerk Rs. 25. The fines inflicted on Umrao Ali and his clerk were Rs. 200 and 25 respectively.

23. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th July, complains that the North-Western Provinces Rent Act (XII of 1881), far from checking litigation, is calculated to encourage it, putting landholders and cultivators to unnecessary trouble and expense. Suppose a landholder has obtained a decree

NASIM-I-AGRA.
July 15th, 1893.

Section 93 of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act.

against a cultivator under clause C, section 93. But if the cultivator does not voluntarily leave his holding, the landholder cannot eject the tenant in execution of that decree, but has to take action under section 35 or 36 or institute a suit under clause B, section 93, although, in the editor's opinion, section 35 or 36 or clause B, section 93, is not applicable to cases under clause C, section 93.

III.—EDUCATION.

24. The *Najm-ul-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 13th July, adverting to the comments of the *Āzād* on Mr. Nesfield's school books (see paragraph 28, page 222 of the Selections from Vernacular Newspapers for week ending 6th June 1893), observes that it will point out in a future issue whether

NAJIM-UL-AKHBAR,
July 13th, 1893.

Mr. Nesfield's school books.

the readers, translations and glossaries published by Mr. Nesfield are good or bad. But the result of the publication of translations is that boys get up the translations by rote, without endeavouring to understand the original. If the editor of the *Āzād* took the trouble to examine some boys in a school, he would at once find out what mischief is done by the publication of translations. Again, the *Najm-ul-Akhbār* is chiefly opposed to the frequent issue of new editions of his books by Mr. Nesfield, and the *Āzād* concurs with it on this point. He revises the books every year simply from motives of personal gain. If books published by any officers subordinate to him had been fixed as text-books for schools, he would never have allowed them to issue new editions every year. In no other province does the Director of Public Instruction take advantage of his position in this way. There is general dissatisfaction with Mr. Nesfield's unjustifiable proceedings, and it is difficult to understand how Government can view the matter with indifference.

IV.—POST-OFFICE.

25. A correspondent of the *Hindustān* (Kálákankar), of the 13th July, states that two or more editions of the postal guide, the alphabetical list of Post-offices, and other departmental publications are issued every year. Supposing the aggregate number of copies of all such publica-

HINDUSTÁN,
July 13th, 1893.

Frequent issue of new editions of postal publications.

tions issued during the year is 100,000 and each copy costs two annas, the entire expenditure incurred amounts to Rs. 12,500. But there is really no necessity for such frequent issue of new editions of the books, as the changes made during the year are not many. If interleaved copies of the books were issued, as is done in the case of the Telegraph Guide and the Telegraph Code, and the Postmasters told to make the necessary corrections in their copies according to the circulars sent them from time to time, a large saving in the printing charges of the department would be effected, which might be devoted to raising the low salaries of postmen.

ALMORA AKHBÁR,
July 10th, 1893.

26. A correspondent of the *Almora Akhbár*, of the 10th July, states that the inhabitants of Kumaun are a very loyal and docile people and implicitly carry out the orders of the authorities. They willingly made the cart-roads, though no wages were paid them for their labour.

District dák, Kumaun.

The revenue assessments made by Mr. Bicket (*sic*) were quietly accepted by them, and they raised no objection to the levy of a 10 per cent. cess. They were told by Mr. Bicket that of the 10 per cent. cess 4 per cent. was charged on account of the pay of patwáris and 3 per cent. for schools and district dák respectively. Schools were intended to give education to their children and the dák would carry their letters free. Subsequently a 2 per cent. famine cess and 4 per cent. patwári rate were introduced. Though the people already paid 4 per cent. on account of the pay of patwáris, they did not protest against the additional patwári rate. There has been much distress in Garhwál owing to the failures of crops for the last three or four years, but the people have not asked Government to give them relief from the famine fund, to which they contribute, and have thankfully accepted the small help rendered them by Government in the shape of advances of grain. They are now threatened with the abolition of the district dák, which carries their letters free. With reference to the previous protests of the *Almora Akhbár* against the proposal, the authorities have declared that if the people produced an agreement made by any officer regarding the conveyance of their letters free of charge, the dák cess levied from them would be remitted. But it should be observed that the people could not possibly demand any such agreement from the settlement officer or any other officer. The settlement papers must throw some light on the subject, and above all, as a matter of fact, the letters of the people have been carried free by the district post. Hence the district post should not be abolished. But if Government has made up its mind to replace the district post by ordinary post-offices, the 3 per cent. dák cess ought to be remitted.

HINDUSTÁN,
July 14th, 1893.

27. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 14th July, refers to the great advantages which the country derives from post-offices, and observes that the subordinate postal officials as a rule are models of honesty. A postman on Rs. 7 a month has two or three hundred rupees in his charge, and similarly a postmaster on Rs. 30 a month keeps eight or nine hundred rupees with him. But it is to be regretted that the higher authorities are not very willing to redress the grievances of the subordinate postal officials, who had better hold a conference every year for the ventilation of their grievances.

Need for holding an annual postal conference.

V.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

ROHILKHAND
PUNCH,
July 2nd, 1893.

28. The *Rohilkhand Punch* (Moradabad), of the 2nd July, states that on the 6th July Muhammad Ibrahim, the proprietor of a press at Sháhjahánpur, presented a petition to Pandit Kunwar Bahádur, a Magistrate at Moradabad, accusing Munshi Amjad Ali, the proprietor of the *Naiyár-i-Ázam* newspaper of defamation under section 500 of the Penal Code, the charge being based on some libellous matter published in the *Naiyár-i-Ázam* of 26th June. The Pandit told the petitioner to present his petition next day, and said that he would send for the accused and try to settle the dispute amicably. Next day when the petitioner and the accused appeared before court, the Pandit expressed regret that the owners of presses should quarrel with each other, and recommended an amicable settlement of the quarrel between the parties. Munshi

The proprietor of the *Naiyár-i-Ázam* accused of defamation by the proprietor of a press at Sháhjahánpur.

Amjad Ali made an apology and promised to publish a contradiction of the defamatory article. Both the parties ought to be thankful to the Magistrate.

29. The *Prayág Samáchar* (Allahabad), of the 13th July, complains that small worms are to be found at present in the water obtained from standposts at Allahabad, and asks the Municipal Board to get the water examined.

Worms in water obtained from standposts, Allahabad.

PRAYÁG SAMÁCHAR,
July 13th, 1893.

30. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th July, complains that the Suraj Kund at Meerut, to which both Europeans and natives resort for the sake of recreation, has become very dirty owing to the abundance of lotus plants, and urges that the Municipal Board should remove all the plants and take other precautions for the preservation of the tank from pollution.

Suraj Kund, Meerut.

ANIS-I-HIND,
July 8th, 1893.

31. The *Dabir-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 1st July, complains that some roads at Agra are in an unsatisfactory condition and should be repaired.

Bad condition of roads at Agra.

DABIR-I-HIND,
July 1st, 1893.

ALLAHABAD,
The 22nd July 1893. }

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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